The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news comments and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor according to the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1566 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1941 | GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 31, NO. 15

FACING *the* FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

Congress has taken a "cooling off" period itself instead of imposing one on labor and the results have been highly beneficial to all concerned.

While Congress loafed in Easter recess, the new National Defense Mediation Board got down to work and demonstrated to the entire country that it can effectively end work stoppages in the national defense industries.

At the same time, high Government officials, appearing before the House Military Affairs Committee, were unanimous in opposing any new labor legislation at this time.

Perhaps the most effective of these Government witnesses was William H. Davis, vice chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board and former chairman of the New York State Mediation Board. During his first few weeks in his new job, Mr. Davis has demonstrated a positive genius for mediation which has earned him national acclaim.

The story that Mr. Davis told to the Congressional committee therefore was doubly significant. He said that the American Federation of Labor has consistently maintained, that it is silly to try to force American workers to do what they want to do anyhow—that is, to stick on the job. He insisted anti-labor legislation would intensify production problems instead of solving them.

No Strike Emergency

So Congress took it easy and did nothing and, as we started out by saying, the results have been magnificent. There is no longer a nation-wide strike emergency. In fact, there never was one.

It is a peculiar trait that the less people talk about strikes, the fewer strikes occur. The same thing goes for murder, suicide and all the other "waves" that make juicy newspaper headlines.

Just think back a bit and see if this isn't so. Let one spectacular crime happen and the first thing you know every ordinary holdup that takes place in the next few days assumes gigantic significance—at least in the newspapers—and the country is confronted with a "crime wave."

Let one vicious kidnapping happen, and within a day or two children are being abducted all over the place. Let one Jack-the-Ripper scare develop and for the next forty-eight hours police stations will be bombarded with telephone calls from molested women.

You can call it publicity, you can call it psychology, you can call it what you will. That's the way things go.

So if Congress is wise, it will impose a further "cooling off" period on those of its members who reach the boiling point and must explode every time they get an opportunity to have their names into the papers by denouncing labor. If Congress is wise, it will stop ranting about strikes. If Congress exercises restraint and due deliberation, it will have nothing to deliberate about so far as labor is concerned.

Communist Methods Must End

We make these assertions on the premise that the CIO will show some self-discipline for a change and prevent its Communist element from fomenting unnecessary strikes. Nothing is calculated to destroy the CIO and injure all American workers more than continued excesses by CIO unions in defiance of the national defense emergency.

This country will not stand for strikes which are deliberately started by Communist agents for the purpose of sabotaging the defense program and promoting revolution.

An even more subtle menace is the minority strike, the new CIO technique which has succeeded the discredited sit-down strike. The Ford strike was of this character. So was the International Harvester strike in Chicago.

In each of these cases, a small CIO minority suddenly started a picket barricade and entrance to the plant and with the aid of pickets recruited from other CIO organizations prevented the majority of employes from going to work by violence and the threat of violence.

Such a strike is nothing more than a lockout of the majority of the workers by a small, belligerent minority. They are a device to secure by force what cannot be accomplished by democratic, American methods. They have a distinctly Moscow flavor.

No good results can be obtained from such minority strikes. The CIO learned this bitter lesson in the Ford strike. It cost the workers almost a million dollars in pay in wages for more than a week and succeeded only in arousing the resentment of the majority of the workers. This resentment became manifest when during the Ford strike more than 10,000 new members joined the American Federation of Labor union at Ford. The CIO cooked its own goose by fighting the workers instead of helping them.

American Legion Chief Assails CIO Defense Strikes As "Lawless"

New York, N. Y.—Milo J. Warner, national commander of the American Legion, accused "some of the leaders" of the CIO of promoting "lawless, head-smashing tactics" in the defense emergency and of condoning Communist schemes in the CIO organizations.

The Legion, he said in a speech before the Ohio Society of New York, seeks "any part in labor disputes as such," but opposes lawlessness on the part of employers and unions alike.

Warner said "the majority of labor and industrial leaders" had recognized the fact that responsible leadership "seeks any part in labor disputes as such," but opposes lawlessness on the part of employers and unions alike.

Warner said "the majority of labor and industrial leaders" had recognized the fact that responsible leadership could prevent outbreaks of violence and were making sincere efforts "to meet and solve the problem.

"Unfortunately, there are some leaders who are not doing so," he said. "I refer to some of the leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

Warner said CIO leaders had made no effort to "clean their organization of radical and Communist elements" which promote lawlessness and disorder—not to win strikes as they claim but to cripple the defense work of the United States and cripple the Government of the United States."

He accused the organization's spokesmen of having "pre-judged" legal deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, West Coast Maritime Union leader, and of attempting to influence this "lawful process" by mounting strikes and threats.

"On that statement of fact, is this own statement about the Bridges hearings, the Americanism of this labor leadership is in question and in doubt," Warner said. "On the lawless, head-smashing tactics of men led by subordinates in the CIO, there is a further question of their Americanism.

"And if I am mistaken in this comment, the CIO leaders who believe themselves genuine Americans desirous of their country's welfare can, in a very short time, repudiate and eliminate the lawbreakers and violent radical and Communist elements of CIO, who would not take five minutes to definitely and publicly repudiate them."

MACHINISTS LOCAL UNION IS SUSPENDED BY BROWN

Seattle, Wash.—President Harvey W. Brown of the International Association of Machinists suspended the lodge at the big Boeing Aircraft plant here, because of "disruptive activity" by its officers, accused of being Communists.

Brown appointed a temporary group of new officers, pending reorganization. The action was taken, he said, because attempts by lodge members through orderly trial board proceedings, to pass upon the charges of "Communism and disruption" were blocked by the former officers.

The Seattle Central Labor Council unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing Brown's efforts to "clean Communism out of the Boeing local."

MINIMUM WAGES ASKED FOR TWO MORE GROUPS

Washington, D. C.—A 40-cent minimum wage for the gray iron jobbing foundry industry and a 36-cent minimum wage for the seamless hosiery industry were recommended by the committees appointed by Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, to investigate wage rates in those two groups.

If approved by Gen. Fleming, the 40-cent minimum for the gray iron jobbing foundry industry will raise the hourly wages of an estimated 8 per cent of the 150,000 to 200,000 employes in the industry, and the 36-cent minimum for the seamless hosiery industry, which is now operating under a 32½-cent minimum hourly rate, will raise the wages of 27,000 of the estimated 62,000 workers employed in the industry.

Meany Condemns Sordid Conditions Of AFL Citrus Workers in California

Los Angeles, Calif.—George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, was thoroughly shocked at the distressing conditions he found on a tour of inspection of the strike-bound lemon centers of the Ventura County where the anti-labor Associated Farmers have refused the demands of the 6,000 members of the A. F. of L. Agricultural and Citrus Workers Union Local 22542 that their grievances be submitted to a bi-partisan labor board.

Meany was astounded at the deplorable conditions he found in the workers camps and at the economic distress of the workers and the feudal, "profit-before-humanity" operations of the growers.

In an interview on his return to Los Angeles, Mr. Meany said:

"I saw men working and living under unbelievable, horrible conditions. I saw workers and their families crowded into unsanitary, inadequate cabins, some of them clustered in the swamps. I saw pay-checks for two weeks of labor by men that totaled $1.65, this amount being the only real money the workers received on account for their labor—and rent for the shacks and money due the company stores.

"I found six thousand workers banded together in a united front in this AFL union, and the undoubted right to bargain for their services by the Associated Farmers."

He pointed that the entire strength of A. F. of L. organizations in California would be mobilized on the side of the striking Ventura agricultural workers.

The program of the Associated Farmers and other anti-labor groups was studied by Mr. Meany, especially with regard to the determined opposition of the organized anti-labor forces to secure legislation inimical to labor.

Speaking generally and not confining his observations exclusively to the California legislative situation, Mr. Meany stated:

"Nearly all of the proposed legislation to curtail labor, under the guise that labor's activity is hindering the defense program, is inspired by those elements that have always fought labor under any conditions and see, in the present emergency, an opportunity, because of a certain amount of hysteria, to gain the ends they have always struggled for.

"The American Federation of Labor has continually pledged its whole cooperation to the defense program. By its activities in the field, it is living up to that pledge.

"Adverse legislation would hurt labor." Meany said, "but it would not aid defense; in fact it would actually impede the defense program by causing 'defiance' strikes which would pop up all over the country making it possible for Communists to further spread their defense propaganda."

After looking over the Ventura situation in California and noting the oppressive activities of the Associated Farmers in that area, I am convinced that most of the anti-labor legislation in the California Legislature is aimed toward the prohibition of union organizing in the agricultural field."

Murray Balks At Expelling Reds From the C. I. O., Dies Declares

Washington, D. C.—Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., is unwilling or unable to rid labor organization of Communist influences, Representative Martin Dies of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, charged.

A letter from the C. I. O. president, Mr. Dies named 21 Communist C. I. O. leaders and demanded:

"What is your policy now about communism in the C. I. O.?"

Dies accused Murray of resorting to stops and evasion in answering previous demands that Communists be expelled from the ranks of the C. I. O.

"For three years," he wrote, "I have tried to get your organization to expel the Communists who are the greatest enemies of labor in any country. For three years you have disobstructed the issue. Your organization is not controlled by Communist influences you will immediately announce a policy of expelling all Communists from your ranks and will follow up this policy announcement with a wholesale housecleaning.

"Communists and Nazis are now working in active co-operation throughout the world and in the United States to sabotage our national defense to insure a Hitler victory.

"Under these circumstances, how can your organization in the name of labor continue your unnatural and stupid alliance with the enemies of labor and democracy? The issue is squarely before you. The future of the laboring people in your organization depends upon the way in which you meet the issue."

Dies listed the following as Communist leaders in the C. I. O.:

Donald Henderson, head of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, who was a member of the committee on appeals in the 1938 convention of the C. I. O.

Ben Gold, head of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, who was a member of the committee on rules and order of business in the 1938 convention of the C. I. O.

Marcel Scherer, national organizer for the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, who was a delegate to the 1938 convention of the C. I. O.

Kenneth Eggert, strike leader of the National Federation of Die Casters and formerly section organizer for the Communist Party in Toledo.

Ralph Dawson, head of the Local Angeles C. I. O. Industrial Council and Communist political record.

James J. Matles, delegate to the 1938 C. I. O. convention representing the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, and member of the committee on appeals in that convention.

Samuel Burt, delegate to the 1939 and 1940 conventions of the C. I. O.

Joseph Chandler, delegate to the 1938 C. I. O. convention representing the Allegheny Valley Industrial Council.

Robert L. Cruden, member of the committee on press and publicity at the 1938 and 1940 conventions of the C. I. O.

John Harvey, delegate to the 1939 convention of the C. I. O., representing the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Albert Lawrence Smith, business agent for the C. I. O. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

George Kleinman, member of the committee on press and publicity at the C. I. O. convention in 1940. Kleinman is an instructor in the Communist party's workers' school in New York.

John C. Lawson, delegate to the 1938 and 1939 conventions of the C. I. O. and member of committees on appeals in the 1938 C. I. O. convention.

Patrick R. McGraw, delegate to the 1940 C. I. O. convention.

Important Notice To Labor Press Editors!

Do you need news pictures? Most of our subscribers say they do. The American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service therefore has completed plans for a new mat service.

Two mats of news pictures of special interest to the labor press will be supplied each week. Provided that a minimum of 100 labor papers subscribe for this service, the service charge will be $50 a year, or less than $1 a week. This will cover the cost of making the photos, producing the mats and distributing them.

If you are interested in this offer, please notify the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service immediately. Unless we get a prompt and adequate response, plans for the mat service will be abandoned.

FEDERAL PENSION SYSTEM ADDS 2,700,000 WORKERS

Washington, D. C.—A factual proof of increased industrial employment under the national defense program was revealed in the report of the Social Security Board that nearly 2,700,000 more workers were employed in occupations covered by the old-age and survivors insurance system during the last three months of 1940 than were employed in the same months of 1939. For the 3-months period the workers in covered industry totaled 31,017,000, but some 35,000,000 workers were employed in covered industries sometime during the year.

LOFT BUILDING WORKERS RULED UNDER WAGE ACT

Philadelphia, Pa.—Maintenance employes of the owners of loft buildings where tenants are engaged in the production of goods for interstate commerce were held to be covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act in a decision by Federal Judge William H. Kirkpatrick in the case of the Wage and Hour Division against A. B. Kirschbaum Company of Philadelphia.

Enjoining the firm from further violation of the act, Judge Kirkpatrick held that the elevator operators employed by the owner of the building were engaged in interstate commerce and that janitors, watchmen and other maintenance employes were "necessary to the production of goods intended for interstate commerce manufactured by the tenants of the building."

Representatives for the Wage and Hour Division said that under this decision thousands of serviwomen, janitors, and watchmen in every State of the Union in loft buildings housing light and heavy manufacturing are entitled to the 40-cents-an-hour minimum wage and time-and-a-half their regular rate for overtime after 40 hours a week.

COST OF LIVING FACTS AVAILABLE FOR UNIONS

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that in response to a large increase in the number of requests from local unions, for data on the cost of living the bureau had decided to carry in each issue of the "Labor Information Bulletin" an article and a chart devoted to the trend of the cost of living in the United States. The Bulletin is distributed free of charge and local unions may request that they be placed on the mailing list by writing directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

News Briefs

VEGETABLE PACKERS UNION SIGNS UP FLORIDA FIRMS

Princeton, Fla.—Charles Behrens, financial secretary, A. F. of L. Vegetable Packing House Employes Union of Florida, No. 21484, announced the negotiation of an agreement with five firms in this area carrying minimum wage rates of five cents for each standard tomato lug for packing, 45 cents per crate for grading, 65 cents per hundred for box making where the employer delivers the crate material to the workers' bench and the completed crate to be removed therefrom, $1 per hundred where the employer delivers crate material to his bench and removes the completed crate and delivers to the route, and 60 cents per hour for box making by machinery.

Wage rates in excess of these scales may be paid, but there can be no reduction below the minimums. The agreement also carries a provision that preference shall be given to members of the union in employing workers.

STREET CAR UNION WINS PAY INCREASE CONTRACT

Indianapolis, Ind.—Members of Divisions 1070 and 995 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America agreed upon new contracts with the Indianapolis Railways, Inc., and the Peoples Motor Coach Company carrying a graduated increase of 5 cents an hour in the wage rate, a more liberal vacation allowance, and better working conditions.

Two cents an hour of the increase will be retroactive to May 1, 1940, resulting in a lump sum payment of approximately $40 to each of the employes. In addition to one week's vacation with pay the agreements provided for an additional two days's vacation this year and an additional day in 1942.

DEFENSE HALT OPPOSED BY CARPENTERS UNION

Indianapolis, Ind.—The general executive board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL affiliate, pledged the union to do its part to prevent any interruption of defense work. A statement said the union was ready to set the disputes of national defense projects "by prompt agreement, if possible, and if not, then by mutually acceptable methods and mediums of mediation." It also supported the national program for financial aid to Great Britain.

MUSICIANS' UNION AIDS 2,000 NEEDY FAMILIES

New York, N. Y.—Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians spent $100,456 during 1940 to help 2,000 musicians during 1940, according to a report of Harry A. Suber, AFL local's treasurer. This sum was $72,783 larger than the relief disbursement of the year before. Two thousand families were aided during the year, Mr. Suber said, and the $380,456 did not include the 1,000 musicians who were unable to keep up their membership nor the funds used to maintain free hospital and medical services for the needy.

MUNICIPAL PARK LABORERS GRANTED FIVE-DAY WEEK

Philadelphia, Pa.—Following a protest by Local 222 of the United Park laborers submitted by Local 222 of the A. F. of L. State, County and Municipal Workers Union, the Fairmount Park Commission voted to put all the laborers on a five-day week. The union claimed that some laborers were only getting 18 days work a month while others worked 6 and 7 days a week. Additional new concessions granted were five day's vacation with pay for workers in the field, to effect last year, the assurance that men reporting for work on rainy days will receive one hour's pay if dry is missed, and sick leave with pay for 90 days.

STATE EMPLOYMENT UNITS LIST 5 MILLION JOBLESS

Washington, D. C.—Announcing that 345,000 jobs were filled by the State employment offices in February, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt said that approximately 1.4 million applications for jobs were received by State employment offices during the month and that the number of men and women registered with State employment offices actively seeking work totaled 5.1 million.

Payments for unemployment compensation declined 12 per cent to $34.6 million, the average of 806,000 individuals receiving benefit payments during the month.

MONTREAL NEEDLE UNIONS MOVE TO OUST COMMUNISTS

Montreal, Can.—Officials of the two Montreal locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union started an investigation to weed out Communists from their membership. It was claimed that some members of the union were mailing Communist and anti-war leaflets to other members.

Big A. F. of L. Victory Predicted In Ford Motor Company Election

CIO "Minority Strike" Cost Ford Employes $900,000 Per Day, AFL Spokesman Says

Detroit, Mich.—John J. Murphy, director of the American Federation of Labor organizing campaign in the Ford Motor Company plants in this area, predicted that the Ford employes would roll up a 90 per cent vote for the A. F. of L. in the coming National Labor Relations Board election for collective bargaining representatives. He said the "recent disorderly minority strike of the CIO United Automobile Workers against the Ford Motor Company is regarded as a nauseating communistic spectacle by an overwhelming majority of the American people as a whole."

The text of Mr. Murphy's statement follows:

"It is my conviction that 99 per cent of the people are still right-thinking, law-abiding, patriotic and decent Americans. It is my conviction also that 99 per cent of the people vigorously disapprove such high-handed, lawless enterprises as the U. A. W.-C. I. O. strike against the Ford Motor Company, which, as every one knows, was conducted with violence equal with that of the CIO's hoodlums.

"The C. I. O.'s strike, which held up defense work and which will continue to hold up defense work because all employes cannot return to work at once, has shown up that hell-raising outfit in its true colors—shades of deepest red.

"When even the arrogant U. A. W.-C. I. O. could no longer withstand the pressure of an outraged public opinion, that union was forced to call off its strike. While it screams 'victory' to high heaven, its fraudulent cries do not fool any one, certainly not the Ford workers who know that the union gained absolutely nothing by the strike but what also knew that the strike cost the Ford employes a staggering total of $900,000 per day in lost wages. And thousands of Ford workers will continue to lose wages for days and weeks to come for the thousands cannot return to work until the damage has been repaired.

"It is my firm conviction that the recent disorderly minority strike of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. against the Ford Motor Company is regarded as a nauseating, communistic spectacle by an overwhelming majority of the Ford employes at the Rouge plant and elsewhere and by an overwhelming majority of the American people as a whole.

"The Ford workers know that the A. F. of L. union can win for them better wages and working conditions than the C. I. O. The Ford workers know that the A. F. of L. union will not pull them out on senseless, stupid strikes that accomplish nothing, but will instead use the sane methods of peaceful negotiation around the table between union spokesmen and employer representatives. The Ford workers know that the A. F. of L. stands four-square behind President Roosevelt in support of the national defense program.

"For all of these reasons, I believe that the conservative when I predict a 90 per cent vote in favor of the A. F. of L. in the coming NLRB election."

8,000 CARPENTERS GAIN HIGHER PAY

Philadelphia, Pa.—The new agreement signed by the Carpenters Union local, A. F. of L., and the Master Carpenters and Builders Association gives the carpenters in this area wage increases ranging from 2½ to 25 cents an hour. Present rates will continue until September 1 on all jobs contracted for before March 1. On all other jobs the new rates become effective on May 1.

The agreement covers about 8,000 workers in Philadelphia and the four surrounding counties, Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery. The new hourly rates, depending on the type of work and the area, are $1.20, $1.35 and $1.40.

HOME WORK END SEEN IN JEWELRY INDUSTRY

Washington, D. C.—The abolition of industrial home work in the jewelry industry by order of Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee that investigated the subject, is probable under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Hearings on the recommendation have been held and are under consideration by the Administrator.

Home work abolition in the industry is favored by the American Federation of Labor and the International Jewelry Workers Union. Spokesmen for these organizations declared that frequently the earnings of home workers in this industry are so low that they must be supplemented by relief grants from the public assistance authorities. They held that such grants are in effect subsidies to home-work manufacturers and constitute an additional source of unfair competition between them and factory manufacturers.

SHORTER HOURS SOUGHT BY MILWAUKEE FIREMEN

Milwaukee, Wis.—George J. Richardson, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Firefighters, joined with the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, the Milwaukee Trades Council, and the officials of Milwaukee Firefighters local in urging common council's finance committee to endorse a proposed municipal ordinance which would reduce the 84 hour work week of Milwaukee firemen to 72 hours by giving them an additional day off every two weeks.

Mr. Richardson told the committee that the additional day off would not jeopardize the efficiency of the fire department, but would result in insurance rate. The spokesman for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor said the ordinance would not result in increased cost to the city.

West Coast Shipbuilding Agreement Approved by Three Government Units

Washington, D. C.—Formal approval of standards for the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific coast, designed to stabilize labor relations and promote maximum construction of ships, was announced by the U. S. Navy, U. S. Maritime Commission and Lend Lease Administration.

The standards are embodied in a master agreement signed by representatives of the shipbuilding industry and the AFL unions involved. Representatives of the International Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) participated as observers.

Standards agreed to provide for $1.12½ for skilled mechanics, time and half for overtime in excess of 40 hours a week with double time for Sundays and hours in excess of eight on Saturdays. A 10 per cent added wage is provided for the second shift and a 15 per cent added wage is provided for the third shift.

Also provided in the pact is a clause relating to strikes.

"There shall be no lockouts on the part of the employer nor suspension of work on the part of the employes. This agreement is a guaranty that there will be neither strikes nor lockouts and that all disputes will be settled by arbitration as hereinafter provided."

Wages, it was stipulated, may be reviewed after one year on the demand of either party to the contract or either party at each six month period thereafter.

Conferences looking toward a similar agreement on the east coast will begin April 28 while Great Lakes conferences will start April 30 and Gulf coast conferences will start about May 5.

Committee To Aid British Workers Receives $2,000 From Jewish Group

New York, N. Y.—The intensive 90-day nationwide drive of the American Relief Committee got off to a fine start with a check for $2,000 presented to Matthew Woll, chairman of the committee, by Joseph Sealy, general secretary of the Jewish National Workers Alliance. Frederick W. Haberman, director of the Food Rationing Division of the British War Relief Society, witnessed the presentation.

In presenting the check, Mr. Segal expressed the "special pleasure" of the Jewish National Workers Alliance in "identifying us with Mr. Matthew Woll and the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor."

Mr. Woll declared that "this is more than mere money—it is tangible evidence of the intense interest of America's workers in the issues being fought out by our British fellow workers.

The American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, of which William Green is honorary chairman, was "welcomed into the British War Relief Society" by Mr. Gehle, who expressed appreciation for "the spirit which prompted the American Federation of Labor and organized labor throughout the country, totaling over 8,000,000 members, to band together to help relieve the suffering of the civilian population in England."

The ninety day campaign seeks to mobilize the energies and resources of organized labor in all parts of the country to aid their British fellow workers, who are bearing the brunt of the Axis terror raids in their homes and factories.

HIGHER PAY PACT GAINED BY BORAX WORKERS UNION

Wilmington, Calif.—Borax Workers Union Local No. 18640, A. F. L. affiliate, has negotiated a new agreement carrying a 26 per cent blanket increase in wages for all employes with 4 holidays off with pay, John V. O'Brien, secretary of the union, reported.